Rates of Advertising. 

Memphis in cotton manufacturing?

KEEP FAITH ALL AROUND.

continually disturb the relation of the two

THE AMERICAN AX.

The Canadians have their snow-shoes, the

Australians their boomerang, the Indian

more easily worked, easier drawn out after

To Contributors and Correspondents. We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

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APPRAL, should be addressed
GALLAWAY & KEATING,

REMPHIS APPEAR WEDNESDAY. : FEBRUARY 6, 1878. SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES. In the columns of the Boston Journal of Commerce appears a long communication from Hon. J. B. Gordon, Unite d States sen-To put a limit to the legal-tender quality of ator from Georgia, on the subject of the south one, would be a discrimination that would as a manufacturer of cotton goods. That subject is one that has an especial interest for metals constituting a standard, causing that Memphis, for our citizens have full conviction | very fluctuation between the prices of the that Memphis is a place especially adapted two as bullion that is so much deprecated by for the manufacture of cotton. Nowhere can the advocates of the totaly inadequate gold be had cotton of better quality, nowhere can standard. The money good enough for the it be obtained cheaper, nowhere can it find tax-payer to pay to the tax-collector is good grieved for him. A few hours afterward the more ready entrance into the markets of the enough for the latter to pay to the tax beneworld than here, on the Mississippi shore, ficiary, whether it be the government or the with ready access to the sea through Eads's | creditor of the government. jetties. Nowhere, therefore, is the subject of Senator Gordon's communication of more interest than in Memphis, especially as we have, at the present time, nearly one hundred thousand dollars of stock subscribed ocean its proa, and the United States the toward starting a Memphis cotton mill. American ax. Compared with the elaborate The senator refers, in his letter, more es- implement of complex form, as used in Engpecially to the manufacture of heavy goods, land and on the continent of Europe, the a short time Mr. Schrack had regained conas being peculiarly adapted for southern en- American ax is a simple mass of iron, so simterprise, and we proceed to condense his ple that there appears to be no invention at views into a small space. The writer says all about it. A slop over in a foundry, when the belief is universal among our people that | pouring out hot metal, might almost give the cotton manufacturing will soon become a shape, yet there is no similar implement in settled business among us, and a number of the world that even approaches it in adaptacotton mills are at this time in course of erection to the purposes for which it is made tion. Confidence is strong, only want of cap- The British Trade Journal recently said ital prevents extensive orders for machinery | that American axes, besides displacing the crowding upon the northern shops. The English-made ax elsewhere, is now imported heavier goods, in which the principal cost is into England itself, as more efficient than in the cotton, are manufactured south at a those of their own make. In felling trees, fair profit. A mill costing, at the extreme, says the British journal, the American ax is \$250,000, with \$100,000 more to operate it, will produce fifty-six yards daily to the loom, the blow is given, and not liable to twist in will produce fifty-six yards daily to the loom, the blow is given, and not liable to twist in the remedies employed to revive him. He which, at a profit of a cent a yard, would the working. Its quality has been tested spoke earnestly of his experience, but was yield a total profit of \$186, or \$56,000 in a by striking a steel block with them year, a profit of sixteen per cent. on the in- several times without turning the vestment. The difference in the cost of cot- edge. The English writer fails to call ton between Columbus, Georgia, and Fall attention to one of the most important im-River, Massachusetts, is \$7 08 a bale in provements in the American ax, which is the favor of the former, and the 5000 bales shape of the handle. That shape, and the consumed annually in the mill instanced downward slide of the hand which renders it above will make \$35,000 of its profit from effective, give a blow with the American ax a the saving of freight on cotton. A large percentage of southern made goods would be consumed at home, but we will calculate that all is sold north, reckoning the freight at \$1 50 a bale, which is above the present rate, them is more striking for its ingenuity, or there would be \$8400 as against, say \$3000 more practically valuable to a large portion for the Fall River mill. Assuming a de- of the human race, than the plain, simplepressed state of trade even, the profits of the Georgia mill would be eight per cent. against loss to Fall River of the freights. Are there not therefore advantages at the south beyond the reach of competition? Northern manufacturers concede that No. 14 yarns and under can no longer be manufactured there when the south has sufficient machinery to supply the demand. New England has ac-

facts. "On sheetings, shirtings and drills

the results at the Augusta factory for last

61 1-6 yards; cost of labor, \$163,000 for 13,-

am unable to learn that any northern mill

land manufacturers are educating and culti-

vating more skillful labor, "for these gentle-

552,328 yards, weighing 4,363,756 pounds.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL. The depressed state of trade represses enterprise at present, but when brighter prospects bring happier days, the American people should not fail to give their most earnest attention, and strain their utmost power, to open communication between the cordingly ceased to build mills exclusively Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of the for coarse goods, and the machinery of a mill projected canal across the isthmus that unites that failed in Boston has been transferred by North and South America. When the Suez its owners to Augusta, Georgia. Far-seeing canal was built the English failed to compremanufactures will not now put capital in a hend its importance, and so missed any just New England mill for the manufacture of appreciation of its value that they left its standard sheetings, osnaburgs, or coarse construction to other hands, and have since yarns. In the south heavy sheeting are selling been compelled to purchase such shares in it at 6%c a yard, shirtings at 5%c, and eightas they could get at a vast outlay of the ounce osnaburgs of fine finish at 91/2c, and the country's money. In time of war the mills make money at those rates, which the strategic value of the Suez canal is immense; north would not. Since the war, rapid progress has been made in building cotton mills, Georin time of peace its commercial value increases year by year. During the month of gia leading, and her mills, and most of the December its receipts from shipping amountsouthern mills, were built with home capital. ed to three million one hundred and seventy Some of them are small, but that is the effect, thousand francs, against two million six hunnot of want of confidence, but of lack of dred thousand during the same month capital. The negroes, added to the white the previous year. Its earnings, in francs. laborers in the south, make a surplus, and were twenty-eight million and nine hundred white labor can be had at a third less thousand in 1875, thirty million in 1876, and than in New England; the mild climate rethirty-three million seven hundred and fifty duces the cost of living; fuel is wanted only for cooking: clothing may be reduced to onethousand in 1877, and this, although charges onfvessels passing through were reduced fifty half the expense north; a lighter diet suffices. There are no trades unions, no strikes, centimes a ton. As a consequence of our national power, as a protection to our foreign the employer makes the rate of wages and commerce, and a safeguard to our shores, we fixes the hour of working, and the hands are should never lose sight of the Isthmus canal. Americans intelligently adapting themselves Taking example from the mistake made by to their occupations. During what the north-England in refusing to participate in the ern people call our "long and enervating construction of the Suez canal, we should resummer," the cost of labor is less by nearly five per cent., and the production greatsolve to secure American predominance in the construction of the Isthmus canal. est, so great that northern manufacturers have difficulty in crediting the

STARVING TO DEATH.

for a Week.

year were 972 ounces per spindle; per loom, Five Hundred Families in Hoboken or the Brink of Starvation-Bodies of the Poor Unburied

has ever equaled either the amount produced per loom or the low cost per pound, being as New York, February 3.—There is a great it is less than 3% cents per pound, and a liteal of suffering among the poor of Hoboken. tle over 1 cent per yard for manufacturing. The fund set apart by the city for their re-lief is exhausted, and those dependent upon While the north cannot, most probably, duplicate these figures, mills at Graniteville and it are now thrown upon the charity of their Langley, South Carolina, and Columbus, neighbors, who, unfortunately, in many cases are unable to give them aid. Councilmen Plunkett, Schmidt and Cressey went to Tren-Georgia, show results equaling, possibly exceeding them." These demonstrated facts ton on Saturday, and requested Assemblyman Lewis to secure the immediate passage of a overcome northern theories about "the effects of climate," and the inefficiency of our labor. boken to appropriate three or four thousand The great advantage to the south being the dollars to the poor fund. It is expected that saving on cotton freight, that kind of manu- the bill will be passed early this week. In facture pays best which gives the heaviest the meantime the distress is very great. Five hundred families, each production per spindle, while coarse mate- great. rials require the least complicated machinery, and the minimum of skill in labor. This who died at the close of last week, were alleaves the finer goods, requiring the greatest lowed to remain six days in their wretched hovels unburied, neither their friends nor the skill and the least cotton, to New England. poor commissioners being able to pay the The Boston editor who publishes these state-The Boston editor who publishes these statements, in an editorial upon the subject, observes that Senator Gordon "is regarded as the highest authority on the cotton industries of the south." and proceeds to say that in a of the south," and proceeds to say that in a of the south," and proceeds to say that in a recent article his paper argued "that the time was at hand when the south, in coarse ing nature are reported from day to day. The office of the poormaster is constantly begoods, would not only supply her own wants, but those of the west also." This editor of the Boston Journal of Commerce goes on to assert that the more intelligent New Eng-

mediately many persons will starve to death. What a smell you have in your nose; it is

THE DEAD COME TO LIFE. gling suddenly became plain to him, and he regained his learning as mysteriously as he had lost it.

Mr. Schrack Dies, But Still Lives-Remarkable Story of How He was Looking upon a Vision in Another Land.

Sunday morning crape hung by the door of the dwelling No. 123 Mary street, a thoroughfare between Carpenter street and Washington avenue, in the second ward. The neighbors, who knew the story of a long and painful illness, said: "Poor Mr. Schrack has gone at last!" Word was sent to the doctor that he need attend his patient no longer. The undertaker was visited. In Old Swedes' (Gloria Dei) church Mr. rate Georgia towns, to continue ahead of Schrack's death was announced and the Sunday-school scholars comment-ed upon the death of the teacher they had learned to love. At eleven o'clock, four The national honor must be kept un hours later, the crape was torn down from tarnished, its faith inviolate, as well to the inbeside the dwelling in Mary street. The or-der for the undertaker was countermanded. dividuals and communities which constitute the nation itself, as to those who are its cred-The doctor was told to hurry to his itors. Compacts must be maintained and The Sunday-school scholars in Old Swedes church were about passing a resolution of condolence with their teacher's orphaned boy kept in their express terms by and on both sides. Fraudulent legislation favoring either when the pastor, Rev. S. B. Simes, was handed a piece of paper bearing the single word, hastily written, "Revived." The must be set aside. The virtual demonetization of silver foisted into the act of congress neighborhood was soon thick with rumors, of February 12, 1873, was fraudulent in inall having for their purport the coming of ception, intent and execution, and did not the dead to life. Among those who had an therefore pledge the honor and faith of the inkling of the facts it was generally agreed that something not far short of a mirscle had nation. The national faith, its honor and credit, will be fairly and fully sustained, left untarnished and kept inviolate by resuming in the "legal gold and silver coin" defined ingrates or were themselves unfortunate. With his only son, his wife and two children by act of congress, in 1869, as that legaltender currency promised in the bond prehaving died, he has for some time past re-sided in a neat little house on Mary street, vious thereto. That being the money obligation of the bonds, it would be the grossest above Front. For the last four months he has been seriously ill with nervous spasms of the heart. During the latter part of last week he himself gave up all hope of living, and the attending physician, Dr. James H. Cantrell, expected his patient's death moinjustice and most scandalous breach of faith to the people to require, in favor of the creditors, payment exclusively in gold, thus adding greatly to the burden of the debtor and vastly enhancing the value to the creditor. mentarily.

> Apparently Mr. Schrack died at twenty ninutes of seven o'clock on Sunday morning His limbs became cold and rigid, his lips co blue mark, generally supposed to betoken death. A hand-mirror was placed over his mouth, but its shining surface was not dimmed. His friends and neighbors, who stood around, pronounced him dead and body was completely stripped that it might be prepared for the undertaker's hands. Before washing the corpse it was necessary to remove it from the bed. A neighbor, Mr. Charles Shankland, lifted the body, when, to his alarm, he distinctly heard feeble groan. A hurried examination developed the fact that the man was not dead. The body was wrapped in blankets, and bottles of hot water placed between them. Mr. Shankland hurried for the doctor, and, returning quickly, acted under the instructions he had received until the doctor arrived. In sciousness, and was sitting up in bed; more than that, the man who before was lying at death's door, and who was terribly afflicted with disease, was almost as sound and well as ever he was in his life. Mr. Schrack dreaded the idea of his peculiar case being made public, but, if the particulars were to be related, he said he would prefer narrating them himself, so that the statement might be correct. A Times representative vesterday found him sitting up in bed, with a bright color in his cheeks, and looking like anything but a corpse. He is a young man probably thirty years of age, a good talker and intelligent. He spoke in a hoarse whis-per, not the result of his illness, but caused by his catching a slight cold in consequence of the perspiration he was thrown into by vivacious and smiling, and at times joked about the expressions of the doctor when he found him alive. He tells his story as fol-

"Last September I had a terrible attack of

hemorrhage of the lungs; since then I have not been able to do anything except for one period of three weeks. My health at times was fair, but three weeks ago I felt that I was I felt that the power of action in my limbs was leaving me. I was fearful of going to bed, and so I sat in a chair for three days and nights. I then made up my mind that I would have to die, and I asked to be looking, but ingenious and effective Amerithat I would have to die, and I asked to be put to bed. Wednesday night I was taken with something like a chill and spasms at the heart. After coming through that I seemed to revive until last Saturday. Every hour during that day I experienced a change. While the right hand would be purple the left would be white. When the left hand became dark the right became white again. The entire left side of my body was numb and almost useless. About nine o'clock on Saturday night my everight began failing. Saturday night my eyesight began failing st my hearing and my speech be came thick, my tongue being greatly swol-len. I had fully made up my mind that I had to die. At about four o'clock on Sunday morning the tips of my fingers be-came like lead. My sight was now entirely gone. My stomach was terribly swollen and was greatly inflamed. Each succeeding cramp was more severe and reached higher up into the stomach. All the passages of my throat seemed to be closed. Shortly before seven o'clock I asked to be moved to the foot of the bed. My head had moved to the foot of the bed. My head had scarcely touched the pillow when I exclaimed: 'Throw me over!' and then—I found myself in another land. The vision I looked upon was the most beautiful that man ever saw. It would be impossible for me to give a description that would do it justice. My first feeling was that of falling down a great hight, and then I found myself in a valley. I walked along until I came to a terrible, dark, black involved. I walked along until I came to a terrible, dark, black river, at sight of which I shuddered and feared. Before me and beyond the river was a black cloud. Others were walking over the river, and, although I dreaded it, something urged me on, and I felt that I had to go with the others. As I got nearer to the dark cloud it became bright and beautiful, and, expanding, it opened and dis-closed the most beautiful sight. The first 1 saw was Jesus. I saw a great temple and a great throne. I saw my little boy, who was drowned two years ago, and my other dead child. I saw my dead wife, but I could not touch them. I saw my old gray-haired grandfather, who died when I was but two years old. There were many whom I looked

> MR. SCHRACK'S DISAPPOINTMENT. "Then the vision began receding, and I never can describe the terrible disappoint ment I felt when I found myself again in bed.
> I felt, indeed, grieved. It was eleven o'clock
> when I regained consciousness, and at one I
> felt as though my life had been renewed. I was a new man. I had not then, nor have I now, an ache or a pain. My eyesight, my hearing and my speech had fully returned, and I feel now as well as I ever did in my Dr. James H. Cantrell, the attending phy-

ician, said that Mr. Schrack was attacked with nervous spasm of the heart. "I expected his death at any moment. He was in such a condition since Sunday a week that did not dare to make an examination of his ungs as I knew he could not stand it. Mr. schrack told me that during the four hours of his unconsciousness he had but one foot on eerth, and he was very sorry that I had brought him back, because he was so happy where he was." Schrack said laughingly, yesterday, that if he was to become the subject of notoriety perhaps people would be flocking to see him. would make your father marry me, I will get you a position in the cabinet. Yours respectfully,

OF OLD.

Mr. J. Harry Schrack, whose apparent death and subsequent astonishing revival were narrated in the Times, is steadily improving. He seems a new man. His mind and memory are evidently as good as ever they were, and the doctor says he will soon "be about again." This extraordinary instance of suspended animation has a parallel in the case of Rev. William Tennent, which puzzled the doctors and delighted religious enthusiasts fifty years ago. Mr. Tennent was to all appearances dead, and only returned to consciousness as his coffin stood upon the edge of the grave and only returned to consciousness as his coffin stood upon the edge of the grave men see that New England must, in the future, make the finer goods, and the south the coarser. With cotton at hand, labor abundant and cheap, water power extensive, and and cheap, water power extensive, and could be the court of the could be coul ant and cheap, water power extensive, and coal low, the southern manufacturing interests must indeed advance. Their advantages must tell, and New England cannot afford to be blind to them. It is for our and coarser. With cotton at hand, labor abundance and pour nose or throat. Trial boxes, 50 cent, by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

A base-ball journal states that the season this year will open a month or so ahead of last year's season. The coming base-ball afford to be blind to them. It is for our afford to be blind to them. It is for our and shows in places. The warm or comparatively warmer would in the saw while in the spirit wentle said that he saw while in the spirit wentle said that he saw while in the spirit world. Instead, however, of his having his faculties brightened by his trance, it is said that he woke to consciousness as ignorant and shows in places. The warm or comparatively warmer days will be about the third, ninth, tenth, and it was only after he had spent years of patient study that the page of Latin over which he had been vainly strug-

SCHRACK'S SIMULATION OF DEATH EXPOSED

AS A HUMBUG.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnal Enquirer, dated at Philadelphia, February 3d, contains the following exposure of the picus Philadelphia Times: At seven o'clock on traud: A pious fraud has been exposed in the person of Joseph Henry Schrack, a member of the Old Swedes church, in this city. Schrack pretended to die, and came to life again about

ten days ago. Since then he has been sup-ported by his brethren. His case has attracted great attention, and accounts of his resur-rection have been published in nearly every newspaper in the country. - He pretended to have experienced the ecstacies of heaven. The church of which he is a member has investigated the case, and the result is that the pastor, who was to have administered communion to him to-day, did not come, and the attending physician has discontinued his visits. Schrack proves to be a

whose only notoriety heretofore was the giving of remarkable entertainments, known in England as "Drags." His particular delight was to invite his own particular friends, "all men," to what he called a "Drag," an English term, "where one-half the company would be dressed in women's clothes and the remainder dressed in their proper costume."

A woman was never seen to enter the house says the house the first term, "How love."

John Ellis, of Lonisiana, and John Sherman, or Dennison, General Garfield, Major Burke, and one or two others: I don't remember jus. "now who they were."

"Whom did you personally represent?"

"I didn't represent any one. I got there by accident, as I tell you, and took hattle part in the business."

"How love." save the housekeeper. At one of these drags Schrack boasted that his evening dress had cost him three hundred and fifty dollars, and that something not far short of a mirscle man that something not far short of a mirscle man that something not far short of a mirscle man that something not far short of a mirscle man the expenses of the night reached fifteen numbered dollars. Dr. Cantrell says now that Schrack undoubtedly had nervous spasms of the heart, but I believe they were produced the heart of his powerful will. by an effort of his powerful will. He is capa-ble of preventing, to a certain extent, the full volume of air going into his lungs, and thus impair the full action of his heart. This he can do by drawing up his shoulders, keeping his ribs still, and making the muscles between the ribs rigid; and this I have detected by making the examination of his ribs on Saturday, which is the first time he has permitted me to do so. I found him to be A PERFECTLY HEALTHY MAN,

> and I believe him to be an impostor, a scoundrel, and a dangerous man to the community Concerning his trance, I really and honestly believe that he carried this thing too far, and it was a real partial suspension of animation beyond his control, and had it not been that the cold air was allowed to circulate around the body and shock the nervous system, producing reaction, he would probably have never recovered, and it would have been a good thing for the community if he had not. The members of the Old Swedes church unite in the belief that Schrack had but started upon a systematic course to obtain money from them by false pretenses. He has told some of them, since his miraculous recovery, that an Atlantic City hotel-keeper proffered him free board during all of next summer, and that an amusement manager had offered him twenty-five thousand dollars to exhibit himself as the dead man come to life. "But," said Schrack, 'I could not accept; I am a consistent chris-

RAISED FROM THE DEAD.

Additional Particulars of the Mauch Chunk Biracle, Wherein it is Alleged that a Young Lady is Raised From the Dead.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., February 3.—The Mauch Chunk miracle, whereby it is said Amelia Greth, a devout Catholic, was raised from the dead by Father Heinan, the parish priest, is the reigning sensation among Catholics, and sides are already forming as to the verity of the miracle. Mauch Chunk Catholics generally swallow it whole, but there are exceptions. Bishop Wood's views were sought to-day, but the venerable prelate was too sick to speak. Father Elcock, his representative, denied the authenticity of the interview with his grace on the subject in to-day's New York Herald. The church authorities would pay no attention to mere hearsay or sensational reports; but if such a miracle had occurred, the facts, when properly attested, would be duly acted upon. He remarked, however, that miracles never cease, and assented to the suggestion that, as such things were not unprecedented in the history of the church, there wouldn't be nothing new in the proof that Mauch Chunk's case was really a miracle. According to high ecclesiastical Father Heinan is a man with a mission When quite a young man he was in the German army. In a desperate battle he was run through with a bayonet. The wound was thought fatal, and his life was despaired of. He made a vow, while lying in this condition, that, if he were allowed to recover, he would enter the priesthood. His recovery was very quick. He was then pensioned by the Prussian government, and saved enough money to prosecute his studies. Still looking to the consummation of his vow, shortly afterward he entered the college at Minster and began his studies. In 1867 or 1868 he came to America, and entered St. Charles seminary, where he completed his education, and in 1871 he was ordained a priest. Since that time he has worked hard and faithfully. "His case is something like that of Luthe who was walking with a friend," said reverened father, "when the latter was stricken by lightning. Lather, on account of his terrible death, became a priest, believing that he had a mission on earth.

WICKED OLD SIMON.

Some of the Epistles which the Too Confiding Widow Oliver Alleges to have been Written by the Gay Old Rooster.

The Washington correspondent of the Hartford Times sends the following: Th widow Oliver means fight, notwithstanding the story that she settled with her gay de ceiver, Simon Cameron. She has been inter viewed, and for the first time talks about her case. She produced enough of Simon's letters to make the interview interesting, and to convince many that there is something in the case after all. One of the letters reads as

DARLING MARY—I send you twenty dol-lars to come to Harrisburg. I hope soon to be able to call you my wife. Another reads: My DEAREST MARY—A hard day in the committee room has fatigued me beyond de scription, but even in my pain I think of you, and look forward to the hour when you will be mine, to cheer me after the labors of the day, and fill my life with blessings. I can't come around to-night, but send some flowers, and will see you to-morrow. Don't

come to the capitol; wait at home for me.

Affectionately, Again he writes:

My Darling—There is a prospect that I shall go abroad. While I am gone be faithful to the love you have promised me. When I return all will be well. I will try and see you before I go, and only write you briefly now. Affectionately, s. c.

The widow's answer to this was: DEAR MR. C.—Oh, do come and take me away. I am afraid to stay here alone. cannot bear the thought of your going abroad with no one to take care of you. Oh, if you'd only let me go along. Only tell me what steamer you take and I will meet you

Please take me. following is also of interest, especial ly to Don Cameron: Mr. Don Cameron—Your dear papa promised to make me his wife, but now the influence of Miss—— (another department Showing how fully he has recovered, Mr. clerk) has turned his heart from me. If you

perhaps people would be flocking to see min.
"In that case," and here he laughed heartily,
"I will have to charge twenty-five cents for admission, and then perhaps Barnum will be agreement. The second husband left her and went south, but never returned. She SEEMS A NEW BEING-A PARALLEL CASE thinks he is dead, but is not certain of it.

storms and rain or snow; twenty-second to

THE LOUISIANA CONTIROVERSY. Hon. Charles Foster's Ac count of the Conference at Wormle y's Hotel. at Washington-Mr. W. E.

Chandler's Comw.ents.

Washington. February 1.-The Washington Post publishes an "interview" with Representative Charles Foster in regard to e so called "Burke-Mathews agreement." is represented as saying that he was not He is represented as saying that he was not invited at the conference at Wormley's. "I got the ere by accident," he continued; "it was intended to invite me, but I didn't get that invited tion somehow, and only dropped into the conference, when its object was ex-

into the con terence, when its plained to me that object?" "Oh, to talk o, er matters. It was not with a view to any cont. ract or bargain, and neither was a contract or bargain made."
"Who were the conferees?" "Who were the conteres?"
"Well, Henry Watte tson was there and E.
John Ellis, of Louisiana, and John Sherman,

on received a letter from Mr. Hayes?" "Not long. I don't remember the dates, but it was not long between the receipt of the letter and the conference."
"What were the contents of that letter?" "O, it was merely a letter congratulating me on my speech, and stating that my views on the withdrawal of the troops from the

southern States were in accordance with his own."
"Did he make any contingent promises in that letter?"
"None at all. He said, 'If in the end the result is favorable, your understanding of my position will be found to be correct.' That is all I can remember of it now. "Did you show that letter to any southern

people?"
"I think I did."
"To whom?" "I showed it to Candler, of Georgia; Ben Hill, Levy, of Louisiana; J. Young Brown, Faulkner, of West Virginia; Abram S. Hew-itt, Henry Watterson, Major Burke, and, I think to Alexander H. Stephens also."

"Did you show these gentlemen the letter before the conference?' "Yes; it was prior to that meeting."
"Did not Major Burke read a paper at that

conference? "I think he did." "What was its nature?" "My impression is that he read a docu-ment pledging the Nicholls government, if it were sustained, to protect the Republicans of Louisiana, and to insure them peace and hap-piness in that State."
"Do you remember any further terms set forth in that agreement?" "It was notian agreement. There was no

bargain. The paper simply set forth what Nicholls was willing to do."
"Were you satisfied with the proposition?"
"Well, I thought it was no more than he "Did anyone express any dissatisfaction

with the paper?"
"I don't remember that anyone did."
"Didn't General Garfield say that he was not exactly pleased with it, or some portions of it?"
"Not to my recollection."

"What was said by the Republicans pres-"I don't think they said much of anything Burke read his paper and did all the tall And the Kapublicans sat around and tened, taking no part in it?" "Pretty much so; ves."
"And this conference followed closely upon

our exhibiting Hayes's letter to the southern Democrats? "I don't remember the dates, but I think was soon after.' "And you merely met to hear what prop-sition Major Burke had to make?" "It was not a proposition; it was merely a "And you merely met to hear what gestion Major Burke had to make?" 'We went to hear what he had to say.'

"Mr. Foster, was not the conference ntirely upon the letter written by you to Mr. Hayes?"
"No, I can scarcely say it was; that letter merely expressed Mr. Hayes's views, and authorized no bargain, nor was any bargain

"Did the paper read by Burke come up to the point in Hayes's letter?" "The paper simply suggested what Nicholls would do if he were sustained." "And the letter simply suggested that if the result were favorable to Hayes your un-derstanding of his position would be found to be correct, and that understanding was that the troops would be withdrawn from the south?" "Something like that; yes

"And yet there was no bargain?"
"No, there was no bargain at all. Burke's paper was not signed by anybody, and no agreement was entered into. "It was a laying down of platforms on both "As much that as anything."
"To the complete satisfaction of all con-

"I don't think any satisfaction was ex-pressed; I don't think anything was said one WILLIAM E. CHANDLER'S STATEMENTS.

The reporter says that he showed the above report to Mr. William E. Chandler, who, after reading it, said: "Well, this is a re-markable statement. He admits having a letter from Hayes; that he showed it around, and that the conference followed close after. Now there was more than one conference, and at one of them Burke read a memorandum which clearly set forth the understanding on both sides."
"Was that memoraudum signed?"

"Not by the parties to it; John Sherman and Stanley Mathews refused to sign it, but it was understood to be the outline of the agreement entered into, and Burke held it as

"Were there no signatures appended?" "Just as soon as the agreement was en-tered up and written out, sanctioned by all the parties concerned, some of the southern Democrats—finding that Sherman and Mathews could not be induced to affix their signatures—signed their own names to it, as witnesses to the fact that it was the contract made and entered into between the parties, and that contract Burke has now. If it was as represented by the Hayes party, why don't they show it, and thereby remove the suspicion that now rests over the matter?" "Were there any documents passing between those people?"
"Foster had a letter which he gave to J. Young Brown, in which he stated that he was authorized to negotiate. Stanley Mathews gave up a letter, too, but he was shrewder than Foster, for his letter did not amount to anything.' "Now, if all these papers could be secured would show the whole bargain, and inform the people of the country just how the busi ness was worked?" "'Of course, you couldn't expect the people working for Hayes at that time to come right out and sign a contract, which might some time turn against them and break up all their

efforts. They worked it smarter than that; and it is the very absence of these signatures that helps Burke, now that the demand for documents is made upon him. He says he has no paper signed by the southern Democrats, and by John Sherman, Stanley Mathews and others. Of course he has not, this is the only answer he makes when he is called upon to disclose the contract." your interest in this matter, a way? What have you got to do with it?"
"As a Republican who does not think Hayes belongs in his seat, I have merely undertaken to uproot the means by which he went into the White House."

LIQUORS.

JOHN LILLY. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WINES. LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

14 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn

EMPLOYMENT. I want 1000 Agents to Canvass for THE COMPLETE HERBALIST I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than \$200 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail. B.J. SEMMES & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

750 Brls. "Nelson Distillery" Fire-Copper

## **BOURBON WHISKEY!**

SPRING OF 1873--'74--'75--'76--'77.

FREE AND IN BOND

NEW IMPORTATION!

EMBRODERED

Jaconet, Nainsook & Swiss Embroideries.

These goods are new designs, and are remarkably cheap, and we invite special attention to the following prices:

Narrow Edgings, at 3% cents per yard.
Wider Edgings, at 5 cents per yard,
Edgings and Insertings, at 10c per yard.

DIES' UNDERWEAR Note these prices. Have you ever seen them as chean?

Chemises, 25c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, Gowns, full length, 65c, 75c, 81. Skirts, handsomely tucked, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 81. ALL THE FINE UNDERWEAR MARKED DOWN. Chemises, formerly sold for \$2 50-now \$1 65.

Skirts, formerly sold for \$3-now \$1 75. BROTHERS

NEW GOODS

200 brls. choice Louisiana Molasses.
500 sks. Rio, Java and Laguyra Coffee.
1000 brls. Flour—various grades.
1000 pkgs. Mackerel and Whitefish.
200 pkgs. Mackerel and Chocolate.
50 brls. New Almonds, Texas Pecans, and Filberts
300 pkgs. Pickles, Krout and Pigsfeet.
1000 brls. California Red Seed Potatoes—very fine.
500 cases Salmon, Shrimps and Sardines.
With a full line of Liquors, Cigars, Topacco, Etc., not mentioned above, for sale low to the trade, at G. A. Eckerly & Bros.

336 Front, corner Union street, Memphis, Tenn. WILLIAMS & CO.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath! DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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SAW-MILL AND YARD North Front Street.

Domestic & House-Keeping Goods! THIS WEEK, AT B. Lowenstein & Bros.

We will This Week exhibit the largest and most varied line of Staple and Domestic House Furnishing Goods ever offered in Memphis, comprising the following well known "Pride of the West," "New York Mills," "Wamsutta." "Masonville." "Fruit of the Loom." "Androscoggin." "Lonsdale," "Lilly of the Valley,"

"Fidelity," "Lonsdale." "Berkley" and "Seaconnet" Cambrics. 'Wamsutta," "Amoskeag." "Androscoggin" & "Utica" Sheetings in all widths, Bleached and Brown. Also, Complete Lines of the "Pepperell Mills" Sheetings.

Our Line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Damasks, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Napkins. Doylies, Tray Cloths, Towels and Crashes, excels in excellence and low price any goods heretofore offered here.

The public are invited to an examination of this unusually large stock. We can guarantee them the very lowest prices in the market. Our recent heavy purchases at the extraordinary Auction Sales in New York enable us to defy competition.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS., 242, 244 and 246 Main St., Cor. Jefferson.

T. SHERWOOD. WHEELER, PICKENS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUCKETS. Tubs. Measures, Brushes, Churns, Brooms. Trays,

Paper Bags, Etc.

Agents for Pure Carolina Pine Tar.

Sifters,

Rope,

Twine.

Paper.

Wash Boards. Spinning Wheels. Clothes Pins. Clothes Lines, Cedar Ware, Etc.

DRAWING. Royal Havana Lottery.

\$810,000 Drawn Every 17 Days. Prizes of \$10,000. 821 Prizes, amounting to (Spanish). .\$810,000

Whole Ticket, \$25; Haif, \$13; Quarter, \$7; Tenth, \$3; Twentleth, \$2. Orders filled and prises cashed by F. MASICH, 42 Decatur st., New Orleans, La.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to W LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Institution was regularly incorporated by the ture of the State for Educational and Charita poses in 1868, with a capital of \$1,000,000. inch it has since added a reserve fund of \$350.— Its Grand Single Number Distri-ions wil take place menthly on the second day. It never scales or postpones. Look at the CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000. 90 Tickets, at 52 each | Half Tickets.....\$1. Apital Prize
Capital Prize
Capital Prize
Prizes of \$2500
Exprizes of 100
Prizes of 100 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 

Write for further information or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or at No. 6 West Court st., Memphis, All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs a resday, March 12th. DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Cash Dividend. OFFICE OF PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, January 25, 1878.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent, upon the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable in CASH, on demand.

W. M. FARRINGTON, President.

CARRINGTON MASON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. OFFICE OF PLANTERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn., January 10, 1878.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. WAS declared upon the capitri stock of this Company.

D T. PORTER, President.

JOHN G. LONSDALE, Jr., Secretary.

Dividend Notice. OFFICE OF PHIENIX INSURANCE CO.,

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 8, 1878.

\*\*Tat the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock of this company was declared, and ordered credited on the stock notes.

H. M. NEELY, President.

DR. T. G. BRACKING.

DR. T. G. BRACKING,

Late of Nashville, Tennessee, is located at 27 South Court street, Memphis, Tennessee. His reputation in the successful and speedy cure of female diseases of every form and Duration, and of surgical diseases, etc., being so extensively and favorably known, is sufficient, he hopes, to insure the continuance of that liberal patronage and high confidence which he has enjoyed for years past. Large numbers of patients have visited him from hundreds of index, many of them bed-ridden and helpless, and were happily cured. The wealthy and elike from everywhere consult him. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by him all over the country. Medicines sent to any address for the certain relief of scanty and painful periods. His success in the cure of cancerous diseases, fistulas of all kinds, piles, etc., is without any known parallel. Any desired amount of the best possible references and testimonials. In and out of the profession, can be seen at his office. Dr. Bracking is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has studied the different schools of medicine as well, and has all the facilities that money can afford (and charges reasonable). He sleeps at his office, 27 South Court street, where Night Calls are prom pilyresponded to.

Surgery. J. W. VANCE, M.D.,

RADUATE of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Edinburg, formerly Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Demonstrator of Anatomy, Atlanta, Georgia. Makes the practice of Surgery a specialty, and will only attend surgical cases such as Tumors, Fractures, Dislocations, Deformities, Injuries, Fistulæ, Calculi, Hemorrhoids, Syphilis, Strictures, Ulcers, etc.

OFFICE, 346 Main; Residence, 254 DeSoto. THE ONLY TREATMENT FOR CANCER!

DR. W. C. COUDEN, formerly of Louisville, Ky., who is so celebrated for the treatment of Cancer. Piles and Opinm Habit, is permanently located in Memphis, Tenn., and has taken rooms at Gaston's Hotel, where he may be consulted.

From hundreds who have been cured of Cancer by his treatment, we give a few prominent names: Rev. G. W. Mitchell, of Athens, Alabama, who was cured in 1869—Rev. Mitchell will take pleasure in answering any letters of inquiry addressed to him; J. R. Trotter, Prospect, Glies county, Tennessee, cured in 1870; James Moffatt, Troy. Obion county, Tennessee, cured in 1888. A few names of prominent persons cured in the last year in Alabama; Gov. Geo. S. Houston, Montgomery; Capt. H. C. Baldwin, Jacob Magee, D. E. Hugee, J. M. Thompson, H. G. Blount, J. M. Foster, C. S. Hugee, Mrs. Wm. Deason, all of Mobile; Hon. Lewis M. Stone, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama; all of the above cured of Cancer; M. J. M. Mason, Wm. B. Austin, George W. Ricardo, of Mobile, cured of Piles.

FILES—A cure guaranteed, no matter how long standing. opium Habit—Cured in thirty days.

Send for Dr. COUDEN'S Cancer Journal, giving mode of treatment and large list of cases cured.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and 3 to 5 p.m.

> FOR SALE. Notice---Land for Sale.

ON SATURDAY. THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, in front of the courthouse, on Main
street, Memphis, Tenn., I will sell at public sale, to
the highest bidder for cash, the island known as
FRAIM'S ISLAND, situate in the Mississippi river,
east side, being the first island above the Memphis,
in Shelby county, containing 165 acres, more or
less. January 24, 1878.

M. D. L. Stewart, Attorney. FOR SALE.

The Memphis Theater E. L. BELCHER, Receiver, 279 Main street. FOR SALE.

WILL sell the Building on No. 218 Poplar street, with all improvements thereon. To ed in ten days. Apply to E. L. BELCHER, 279 Main street,

w. J. CHASE & CO.,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the transaction of a general Coal and Wood Business, under the style of C. B. BRYAN & CO. Large stocks of Pittsburg and St. Bernard Coal will be kept on hand at all times, and purchasers, at wholesale or retail, can have their orders promptly filled. Office, 13 Madison street.

C. B. BRYAN, Memphis.

O'NEIL & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. ST. BERNARD COAL CO., February 1, 1878.

Earlington, Ky.

NOTICE.

BY an act of the legislature passed March 26, 1877, it is made my duly, on the first day of February, to give all unpaid tax-bills to constables or sheriffs for collection. In case constables or sheriffs for collection. In case constables or sheriffs refuse to qualify or give bond, I shall then appoint deputies, and proceed to levy upon and sell personal property sufficient to pay taxes, etc. Said collectors are allowed by law four per cent. on all bills collected, and fifty cents for a levy. The law does not require me to give a public notice; I do this at my own expense, that all who will avail themselves of taxes of navnent may save four ner cent. Topep payment may save four per cent.

J. J. BAWLINGS, Co. Trustee

BUILDING. JNO. REID. BUILDER

326 Second Street. STAIRS A SPECIALTY. Estimates made for sarties having losses by fire, or any work in my line

328 and 330 Main street, Memphis.